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RICHARD W. WILKINS
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

EMC

LAURA SEIDL, individually, derivatively and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

- against -

AMERICAN CENTURY COMPANIES, INC., AMERICAN
CENTURY INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, INC., JAMES E.
STOWERS, JR., JONATHAN S. THOMAS, THOMAS A.
BROWN, ANDREA C. HALL, DONALD H. PRATT, GALE
A. SAYERS, M. JEANNINE STRANDJORD, TIMOTHY S.
WEBSTER, WILLIAM M. LYONS, MARK MALLON,
WADE SLOME, BRUCE WIMBERLY, and JERRY
SULLIVAN,

Defendants,

- and -

AMERICAN CENTURY MUTUAL FUNDS, INC., doing
business as AMERICAN CENTURY ULTRA FUND,

Nominal Defendant.

CASE NO.

CV 08 4117

**VERIFIED CLASS ACTION AND
DERIVATIVE COMPLAINT**

and

JURY DEMAND

ORIGINAL

Plaintiff alleges:

OVERVIEW

1. This lawsuit arises from criminal acts committed by the defendants ("Defendants") when they unlawfully invested money entrusted to them by the plaintiff ("Plaintiff") in an illegal gambling business. These unlawful investments suffered significant losses when the government began arresting principals of the gambling enterprises during a law enforcement crackdown beginning in the summer of 2006.

1 2. Plaintiff is a shareholder in nominal defendant American Century Mutual
2 Funds, Inc., through its American Century Ultra Fund (the "Ultra Fund").

3 3. The Ultra Fund illegally invested, repeatedly and over a significant period
4 of time, in an entity or entities whose primary business constituted illegal gambling under both
5 federal law and the law of one or more of the United States. The market value of these
6 investments plummeted when law enforcement officials began arresting principals of, and
7 otherwise targeting for prosecution such illegal gambling businesses. That, in turn, resulted in
8 injury to investors like Plaintiff who had invested in the Ultra Fund, because the value of their
9 investments in the Ultra Fund is based on the net asset value of the Ultra Fund.

10 4. Defendants are the individuals and entities responsible for causing the
11 Ultra Fund to make the illegal investments that led to Plaintiff's injuries.

12 5. Plaintiff assert claims under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt
13 Organizations Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961-68 ("RICO"), as well as common law claims for breach of
14 fiduciary duty and negligence.

15 6. Defendants, each of whom is a person or entity employed by or associated
16 with the Ultra Fund, conducted the affairs of the fund through a pattern of racketeering.
17 Specifically, each of the Defendants knowingly developed and implemented (or conspired to
18 develop and implement) an investment strategy pursuant to which the Ultra Fund was caused
19 repeatedly and over a significant period of time to purchase shares in an "illegal gambling
20 business" as that term is used in 18 U.S.C. § 1955, which makes it a felony to "own all or part of
21 an illegal gambling business." By causing the Ultra Fund to purchase stock in an illegal gambling
22 business, Defendants caused the fund to become an owner of an illegal gambling business and
23 thereby to violate 18 U.S.C. § 1955.

24 7. A violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1955 is a predicate crime under RICO. 18
25 U.S.C. § 1961(1)(B). Thus, by causing the Ultra Fund to purchase stock of an illegal gambling
26 business repeatedly and over a significant period of time, Defendants conducted the affairs of the
27 Ultra Fund through a pattern of racketeering in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c). They also
28 conspired to violate 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d).

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1 and services, American Century has offices in New York, Singapore and the San Francisco/Bay
2 Area, with headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri.” It maintains an Investor Center at 1665
3 Charleston Road, Mountain View, California 94043.

4 15. Defendant ACIM serves as the investment adviser to dozens of investment
5 companies controlled by ACC, including the Ultra Fund named as nominal defendant herein.
6 ACIM was responsible for management of the Ultra Fund and implementing the investment
7 strategy complained of herein on behalf of the Ultra Fund. ACIM has a principal place of
8 business at 4500 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64111.

9 16. Defendant James E. Stowers (“Stowers”) is Chairman of the Ultra Fund, a
10 director and controlling shareholder of ACC, and a director of ACIM. Stowers is responsible for
11 overseeing the investment strategy complained of herein on behalf of the Ultra Fund.

12 17. Defendant Jonathan S. Thomas (“Thomas”) is the President and Chief
13 Executive Officer of the Ultra Fund and has been since January 2007. He was the Executive Vice
14 President of the Ultra Fund from November 2005 through February 2007. Thomas exercised
15 operational or managerial oversight over the portfolio holdings of the Ultra Fund, including the
16 investment strategy complained of herein.

17 18. Defendants Thomas A. Brown (“Brown”), Andrea C. Hall (“Hall”), Donald
18 H. Pratt (“Pratt”), Gale A. Sayers (“Sayers”), M. Jeannine Strandjord (“Strandjord”), and
19 Timothy S. Webster (“Webster”) (collectively and together with Stowers and Thomas, the
20 “Directors”) are members of the board of directors of the Ultra Fund. Each of the Directors
21 allowed the Ultra Fund to invest or continue its investments in an illegal gambling business. Each
22 of the Directors had a fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of the shareholders of the Ultra
23 Fund. To an even greater degree than the directors of corporations that are not mutual funds, the
24 directors of mutual funds are responsible for protecting the funds they serve under a unique
25 watchdog role.

26 19. Defendant William M. Lyons (“Lyons”) was President of the Ultra Fund
27 from September 2000 through January 2007. Lyons also served as the Chief Executive Officer of
28 ACC from September 2000 through January 2007. He was primarily responsible for the day-to-

1 day management of the Ultra Fund and implementing the investment strategy complained of
2 herein on behalf of the Ultra Fund.

3 20. Defendant Mark Mallon ("Mallon") at all relevant times was the Executive
4 Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of the Ultra Fund. He was responsible for day-to-day
5 management of the Ultra Fund and for implementing the investment strategy complained of
6 herein on behalf of the Ultra.

7 21. Defendants Wade Slome ("Slome"), Bruce Wimberly ("Wimberly") and
8 Jerry Sullivan ("Sullivan") at all relevant times were the co-portfolio managers of the Ultra Fund.
9 They were responsible for developing and implementing the investment strategy complained of
10 herein on behalf of the Ultra Fund.

11 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12 22. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331
13 (federal question), 1337 (commerce regulation) and 1367(a) (supplemental jurisdiction) and 18
14 U.S.C. § 1964 (RICO).

15 23. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 and 18 U.S.C.
16 § 1965 (RICO) because some of the acts and practices complained of herein occurred in
17 substantial part within this district and because one or more Defendants reside, has an agent, or
18 transacts their affairs within this district.

19 24. In connection with the acts and omissions alleged in this complaint,
20 Defendants, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce,
21 including without limitation, the mails, interstate telephone communications, the Internet, and the
22 facilities of the national securities markets and exchanges.

23 FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS

24 25. Each of the Defendants is a person employed by or associated with the
25 Ultra Fund.

26 26. Each of the Defendants had operational or managerial control over the
27 Ultra Fund.
28

1 27. Each of the Defendants knowingly developed and implemented (or
2 conspired to develop and implement) an investment strategy pursuant to which the Ultra Fund
3 was caused repeatedly and over a significant period of time to purchase shares in an “illegal
4 gambling business” as that term is used in 18 U.S.C. § 1955. By causing the Ultra Fund to
5 purchase stock in an illegal gambling business, Defendants caused the fund to become an owner
6 of an illegal gambling business in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1955.

7 28. Each of the Defendants agreed to cause, and participated in a scheme to
8 cause, the Ultra Fund to purchase stock in an illegal gambling business.

9 29. Pursuant to the foregoing agreement and scheme, one or more of the
10 Defendants did in fact cause the Ultra Fund repeatedly and over a significant period of time or in
11 an open-ended scheme, to purchase stock in an illegal gambling business which was illegal under
12 federal law and the laws of one or more of the United States.

13 30. The Ultra Fund is an open-ended investment company whose activities
14 affect interstate or foreign commerce.

15 31. The Ultra Fund is an enterprise within the meaning of RICO.

16 32. Section 1955 of Title 18 makes it unlawful to “finance ... or own all or part
17 of an illegal gambling business.”

18 33. One who purchases stock of a gambling business finances and becomes a
19 part owner of such business. Thus, each time the Ultra Fund purchased stock of an illegal
20 gambling business, it violated Section 1955 of the Criminal Code.

21 34. Defendants caused the Ultra Fund repeatedly to violate 18 U.S.C. § 1955
22 within a ten-year period by causing the Ultra Fund to purchase shares of an “illegal gambling
23 business” within the meaning of § 1955.

24 35. In causing the Ultra Fund to purchase stock of an illegal gambling
25 business, each of the Defendants exercised operational or managerial control over the Ultra Fund.

26 36. At the time Defendants caused the Ultra Fund to purchase stock in an
27 illegal gambling company, such company was an illegal gambling business because the business
28 of the company (a) violated the laws of one or more of the United States; (b) involved five or

1 more persons who conduct, finance, manage, supervise, direct, or own all or part of such
2 business; and (c) had been or remained in substantially continuous operation for a period in
3 excess of thirty days or had a gross revenue of \$2,000 in any single day.

4 37. Defendants' activities causing the Ultra Fund to make investments in an
5 illegal gambling business constituted an open-ended, continuous pattern of racketeering activity
6 under 28 U.S.C. § 1962(c).

7 38. Defendants conducted or caused to be conducted, or were reckless in
8 failing to conduct or to cause to be conducted, due diligence before the Ultra Fund purchased
9 stock in an illegal gambling business. Accordingly, Defendants each knew, or is deemed to have
10 known, that they were causing the Ultra Fund to purchase stock of a company that was engaged
11 in illegal gambling activities.

12 39. In or about 2006, federal and state law enforcement agencies began a
13 crackdown on illegal gambling businesses such as the one in which Defendants had caused the
14 Ultra Fund to invest. As a result, the stock price of the illegal gambling business which the Ultra
15 Fund owned fell substantially, particularly as the market re-priced the value of the shares of the
16 illegal gambling business to exclude in whole or in part revenues derived from activities which
17 violated federal law and the laws of one or more of the United States.

18 40. As a proximate result of Defendants' acts in causing the Ultra Fund to
19 invest in an illegal gambling business, Plaintiff was injured.

20 41. Each purchase of shares by the Ultra Fund in the gambling company
21 caused the Ultra Fund to own all or part of an illegal gambling business.

22 42. Each purchase of shares by the Ultra Fund in the gambling company
23 caused the Ultra Fund to finance an illegal gambling business.

24 43. In addition to conducting or participating in the conduct of the Ultra Fund's
25 activities through a pattern of racketeering, Defendants also agreed and conspired to violate
26 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting or participating in the conduct of the affairs of the Ultra Fund
27 through a pattern of racketeering activity within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d).
28 Specifically:

(a) Defendants agreed to cause the Ultra Fund to invest in an illegal gambling business.

(b) In furtherance of such conspiracy, Defendants caused the Ultra Fund to make investments in an illegal gambling business.

44. Plaintiff has been injured in his or her business or property through Defendants' violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962.

45. Plaintiff's injuries were proximately caused by Defendants' racketeering activities and the overt acts taken in furtherance of Defendants' racketeering conspiracy.

46. Plaintiff's injuries were the foreseeable, direct and natural consequence of unlawful investments in an illegal gambling business.

47. Defendants' actions breached their fiduciary duties to the Ultra Fund.

48. Defendants' actions also breached their fiduciary duties to each of the shareholders of the Ultra Fund.

49. Defendants' actions also constituted negligence in that they breached a duty of care owed to the Ultra Fund.

50. Defendants' actions also constituted negligence in that they breached a duty of care owed to each of the shareholders of the Ultra Fund.

51. Plaintiff has been injured as a result of Defendants' breaches of fiduciary duties and negligence.

52. Nominal defendants the Ultra Fund has been injured as a result of Defendants' racketeering, breach of fiduciary duty and negligence.

ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL DERIVATIVE CLAIMS

53. With respect to all derivative claims alleged herein, no demand for relief has been made because:

(a) The Directors have disabling interests and lack independence because they are accused herein of criminal and civil wrongs; and

1 (b) any demand would be futile because granting such demand would be
2 tantamount to an admission of criminal liability and substantial civil liability by
3 the Directors; and

4 (c) the Directors constitute eight of the nine directors on the board of the Ultra
5 Fund.

6 54. To an even greater degree than directors of ordinary corporations, mutual
7 fund directors, including Directors herein, are responsible for protecting the mutual funds'
8 investors under a unique watchdog role. Thus, each of the Directors had a special duty to ensure
9 that the Ultra Fund over which they served a watchdog role did not invest in illegal gambling
10 businesses.

11 55. Directors also had a duty to ensure that the Ultra Fund had proper control
12 mechanisms to ensure that it did not make any investments in any illegal gambling businesses.

13 56. As part of its role as investment adviser, ACC selects the persons who
14 serve on the Ultra Fund's board of directors, including Directors herein. Accordingly, the
15 relationship between ACC, ACIM, the Directors and the Ultra Fund is fraught with conflicts of
16 interest.

17 57. Because a demand in this case would require the Directors to cause the
18 Ultra Fund to sue ACC, ACIM and the Directors, the Directors are inherently conflicted from
19 exercising independent and disinterested business judgment.

20 58. Therefore, pre-suit demand upon the Directors would have been futile
21 because the Directors of the Ultra Fund could not have properly exercised his or her independent
22 and disinterested business judgment in responding to a demand. Not only were they exposed to
23 civil and criminal liability, but the relationship between the Directors, ACC, ACIM and the Ultra
24 Fund creates a potential conflict of interest that creates a strong presumption against board
25 independence and disinterest.

26 59. The majority of the board of directors of the Ultra Fund has a disabling
27 interest and lack independence as set forth above.

1 (a) Directors served as directors of the Ultra Fund during the time that
2 Defendants caused the Ultra Fund to invest in an illegal gambling business.

3 (b) Directors constitute eight out of nine directors on the board of directors of
4 the Ultra Fund.

5 (c) Directors each face a substantial threat of personal civil and criminal
6 liability for causing, allowing for, or permitting the investments in an illegal
7 gambling business.

8 60. Directors lack the capacity to make independent and disinterested business
9 judgments in deciding whether to sue themselves, ACC, ACIM, Lyons, Mallon, Slome,
10 Wimberly and Sullivan for the criminal activity alleged herein.

11 61. Plaintiff was a shareholder of the Ultra Fund at the time of the transactions
12 of which she complains.

13 62. Plaintiff is still a shareholder in the Ultra Fund.

14 63. This action is not a collusive one to confer jurisdiction on this Court which
15 it would not otherwise have.

16 64. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the
17 shareholders of the Ultra Fund.

18 65. With respect to all derivative claims alleged herein, no effort has been
19 made to obtain the desired action from the board of directors of the Ultra Fund because (a)
20 Directors, who are disinterested, constitute eight of the nine directors on the board of directors of
21 the Ultra Fund; and (b) any such efforts would be futile because granting such action would be
22 tantamount to an admission of criminal liability and substantial civil liability by Directors.

23 **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

24 66. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class of investors in the Ultra Fund who
25 purchased one or more shares in the Ultra Fund during the Class Period.

26 67. Excluded from the Class are Defendants, members of their immediate
27 families and their legal representatives, heirs, successors, or assigns, and any entity in which
28 Defendants have or had a controlling interest.

68. The requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) are met because:

(a) The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

(b) There are questions of law and fact common to the Class, including whether:

(i) Defendants' acts and conduct as alleged herein violated RICO;

(ii) Defendants breached their fiduciary and other duties to Plaintiff;

(iii) Defendants committed negligence;

(iv) Defendants' wrongful conduct proximately caused injury to Plaintiff; and

(v) Defendants are required to forfeit all fees, commissions or other profits received from the time that they first violated their fiduciary duties to Plaintiff.

(c) Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class because all members of the Class were injured by Defendants' wrongful conduct in exactly the same way.

(d) Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class because Plaintiff's attorneys are qualified, experienced, and generally able to conduct the proposed litigation. Moreover, Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to those of the Class.

69. The requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) are met because:

(a) A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because:

(i) The Class members' individual interests are small, such that they would have no interest in individually controlling the prosecution of separate actions;

(ii) No other litigation concerning this controversy has been commenced;

(iii) It would be desirable to concentrate the litigation of these claims in this forum; and

(iv) It is unlikely that there will be significant difficulties in managing this case as a class action.

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(INDIVIDUAL AND CLASS CLAIMS)
(CIVIL RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962(C))**

70. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

71. This claim is brought by Plaintiff individually and on behalf of the Class pursuant to RICO, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961, *et seq.*, against Defendants.

72. The Ultra Fund is an enterprise engaged in and whose activities affect interstate and foreign commerce. Defendants are the Directors, investment advisers and executives of the Ultra Fund and therefore occupy managerial or operational positions with respect to the racketeering acts alleged herein.

73. Defendants agreed to and did conduct or participate in the conduct of the Ultra Fund's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity and for the unlawful purpose of investing in illegal gambling businesses in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c).

74. Pursuant to and in furtherance of their unlawful scheme, Defendants committed multiple racketeering acts by making numerous investments in an illegal gambling business on several occasions extending over a year.

75. The foregoing acts constitute a pattern of racketeering activity pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1961(5).

76. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' racketeering activities and violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), Plaintiff and the Class have been injured in their business and property.

**SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(INDIVIDUAL AND CLASS CLAIMS)
(CIVIL RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d))**

77. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

78. This claim is brought by Plaintiff individually and on behalf of the Class pursuant to RICO, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961, *et seq.*, against Defendants.

79. Each Defendant violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d) by conspiring and agreeing to conduct or participate in the conduct of the Ultra Fund's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity and for the unlawful purpose of investing in illegal gambling businesses, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c).

80. Pursuant to and in furtherance of their unlawful conspiracy, one or more Defendants committed one or more overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy.

81. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conspiracy and the overt acts in furtherance of such conspiracy, Plaintiff and the Class have been injured in their business and property.

**THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(INDIVIDUAL AND CLASS CLAIMS)
(BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY)**

82. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

83. This claim is brought by Plaintiff individually and on behalf of the Class against all Defendants.

84. Defendants owe a fiduciary duty to the Ultra Fund's shareholders.

85. Defendants have breached their fiduciary duties to Plaintiff and the Class by causing the Ultra Fund to invest in an illegal gambling business.

86. Plaintiff and the Class have been injured as a direct, proximate and foreseeable result of such breach on the part of Defendants and have suffered substantial damages thereby, including the loss in value of their investments and the payment, directly or indirectly, of

1 commissions, fees and other compensation received by Defendants from the time that they first
2 breached their fiduciary duties to Plaintiff and the Class.

3 87. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, also seeks special injuries
4 not belonging to the Ultra Fund. In particular, Plaintiff and the Class seek the recoupment of fees,
5 commissions and other compensation that Plaintiff and each Class member paid to Defendants.

6 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
7 **(INDIVIDUAL AND CLASS CLAIMS)**
8 **(NEGLIGENCE)**

9 88. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as if fully set forth
10 herein.

11 89. This claim is brought by Plaintiff individually and on behalf of the Class
12 against all Defendants.

13 90. Defendants owe a duty to the Ultra Fund's shareholders to exercise
14 reasonable care with respect the Ultra Fund's investments.

15 91. Defendants breached their duty of care to the Ultra Fund's shareholders by
16 causing the Ultra Fund to invest in an illegal gambling business.

17 92. As a proximate result of Defendants' negligence, Plaintiff and the Class
18 have been damaged.

19 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
20 **(DERIVATIVE CLAIM)**
21 **(CIVIL RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c))**

22 93. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as if fully set forth
23 herein.

24 94. This claim is brought by Plaintiff derivatively on behalf of the Ultra Fund
25 pursuant to RICO, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(c), against Defendants separately and distinctly from her
26 claims individually and on behalf of the Class only to the extent that the claims and relief sought
27 herein belong to the Ultra Fund and not to the Class.

28 95. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' racketeering activities and
violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), the Ultra Fund has been injured in its business and property.

**SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(DERIVATIVE CLAIM)
(CIVIL RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d))**

96. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

97. This claim is brought by Plaintiff derivatively on behalf of the Ultra Fund pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1961(d), against Defendants separately and distinctly from her claims individually and on behalf of the Class only to the extent that the claims and the relief sought herein belong to the Ultra Fund and not to the Class.

98. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conspiracy and the overt acts in furtherance of such conspiracy, the Ultra Fund has been injured in its business and property.

**SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(DERIVATIVE CLAIM)
(BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY)**

99. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

100. This claim is brought by Plaintiff on behalf of the Ultra Fund against Defendants separately and distinctly from Plaintiff's claims individually and on behalf of the Class only to the extent that the claims and relief sought herein belong to the Ultra Fund and not to the Class.

101. Defendants have breached their fiduciary duties to the Ultra Fund by causing the Ultra Fund to invest in an illegal gambling business.

102. The Ultra Fund has been injured as a direct, proximate and foreseeable result of such breach on the part of Defendants and has suffered substantial damages thereby.

**EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(DERIVATIVE CLAIM)
(NEGLIGENCE)**

103. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

104. This claim is brought by Plaintiff on behalf of the Ultra Fund against Defendants separately and distinctly from Plaintiff's claims individually and on behalf of the Class only to the extent that the claims and relief sought herein belong to the Ultra Fund and not to the Class.

105. The Ultra Fund has been injured as a direct, proximate and foreseeable result of Defendants' negligence and has suffered substantial damages thereby.

**NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(DERIVATIVE CLAIM)
(WASTE)**

106. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

107. This claim is brought by Plaintiff on behalf of the Ultra Fund against Defendants separately and distinctly from Plaintiff's claims individually and on behalf of the Class only to the extent that the claims and relief sought herein belong to the Ultra Fund and not to the Class.

108. Defendants each had a duty to the Ultra Fund to prevent waste of the Ultra Fund's assets.

109. Defendants each breached their duties to prevent the waste of the Ultra Fund's assets.

110. The Ultra Fund has been injured as a direct, proximate and foreseeable result of such breach on the part of the Defendants and has suffered substantial damages thereby.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that, upon the trial of this action, Plaintiff recover for herself, on behalf of the Class, on behalf of nominal defendant the Ultra Fund, from each Defendant, jointly and severally, as follows:

- a) Compensatory damages for individual shareholders representing the reduction in value of their investments resulting from Defendants' wrongful conduct;

- b) Compensatory damages for the Ultra Fund representing the reduction in value of its investments resulting from Defendants' wrongful conduct;
- c) Forfeiture and disgorgement of any commissions, fees or profits received by Defendants from the time of their first wrongful conduct;
- d) Treble damages;
- e) Punitive damages;
- f) Recovery of Plaintiff's attorneys' fees, expert witness fees, and costs and disbursements of suit;
- g) Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest; and
- h) Such other and further relief to which Plaintiff is deemed entitled by the Court and/or the jury.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues to triable.

Dated: August 18, 2008



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Attorneys for Plaintiff

VERIFICATION

LAURA SEIDL states:

I am the Plaintiff in this action. I have read the foregoing complaint. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I verify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry.


Laura Seidl

Date: July 29, 2008